

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLIVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 2 6:05 a.m. No. 3 6:05 a.m.
No. 4 3:08 p.m. No. 5 1:00 p.m.
No. 6 arrives 5:30. No. 7 7:32 p.m.
Local 8 45 p.m. Local 2 15 p.m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North. South.
No. 4 8:00 a.m. No. 5 10:15 a.m.
No. 6 1:05 p.m. No. 7 1:40 p.m.
No. 8 4:25 p.m. No. 9 7:40 p.m.
Local 8 35 a.m. Local 3 50 p.m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

North. South.
No. 8 8:00 a.m. No. 9 10:15 a.m.
No. 10 1:05 p.m. No. 11 1:40 p.m.
No. 12 4:25 p.m. No. 13 7:40 p.m.
Local 8 35 a.m. Local 3 50 p.m.

SPRING LAKE.

North. South.
No. 1 8:00 a.m. No. 2 10:15 a.m.
No. 3 1:05 p.m. No. 4 1:40 p.m.
No. 5 4:25 p.m. No. 6 7:40 p.m.
Local 8 35 a.m. Local 3 50 p.m.

GOVERNMENT.

North. South.
No. 1 8:00 a.m. No. 2 10:15 a.m.
No. 3 1:05 p.m. No. 4 1:40 p.m.
No. 5 4:25 p.m. No. 6 7:40 p.m.
Local 8 35 a.m. Local 3 50 p.m.

Mount Vernon and Panhandle Routes.

North. South.
No. 35 Express. 10:10 p.m. No. 2 Express. 10:38 a.m.
No. 27 Express. 10:30 a.m. No. 28 Express. 8:47 p.m.
No. 3 Express. 10:38 p.m. No. 3 Express. 10:32 p.m.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

Express.

BURYING THE DEAD.

KNOWN AND UNKNOWN LAID TO REST.

NO PATHETIC SCENES.

Men Do the Work as a Mere Matter of Business.

THE FIRE ABOUT SUBDUED.

Many Corpses Still Remain in the Dying Embers.

SOLDIERS ON THE FIELD.

Ordered There by Authority of the Governor.

Adj. Gen. Hastings Denies That There Has Been Wholesale Lynching.

Registration Offices Established—About 10,000 Names Recorded—Three Hundred More Corpses Found at Nineveh.

Robbery in the Morgues—Provisions and Clothing Coming in Rapidly—The Pennsylvania Road Again Running.

Cars Into the Once Thriving City.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The Pittsburgh firemen, it is now believed, will succeed in extinguishing the fire at the ruins in front of the stone bridge by noon.

The sight this morning was fearful to behold, and words cannot be found to express the full extent of the scene presented. In fact, when one looks at the sight he is nonplussed and hardly knows what to think. No one can realize what a terrible disaster he sees before him. A person can see before him the town, which formerly was inhabited by 33,000 people, utterly wrecked, and the ruins lying in burning embers in the river. Passing along the shore you see the mangled and burnt bodies of men, women and children lying on the bank and in the ruins. You cannot walk more than 10 feet without seeing a headless, armless or legless body, or the charred skull of some former resident of Johnstown. The rescuers came to the body of a child, which looked to be hardly six weeks old. There seemed to be a smile upon its face, which was not in any way disfigured, while not more than 10 feet away lay the body of a woman, who in all probability was the mother of the child. She was so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. Both bodies were picked up and placed in one coffin.

A Fresh Body Every Five Minutes.

Bodies are being taken from the ruins at the rate of one every five minutes, and there are at present about fifty bodies lying on the bank.

The supply of coffins on the west side of the bridge has run out, and the corpses have to be laid on the ground. An extra supply of coffins is expected from Pittsburgh, and if they do not arrive soon the work of rescuing the bodies from the burning ruins will have to be stopped, as the stench arising from the place is horrible.

No Wholesale Lynching.

Adj. Gen. Hastings stated that he wished to deny stories published in certain newspapers to the effect that there had been wholesale lynching and rioting here since Sunday. Said he: "These reports are utterly devoid of truth and will only injure the papers that publish them. Every one here knows that there is no truth in these statements, but the people away from here have no means of obtaining information only through the newspapers. I think there is enough truth to tell here without publishing false and sensational stories."

Miss Paulson's Tragic Death.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Swift Davis, Esq., was Philadelphia, formerly of Pittsburgh, was among the passengers on the Day Express on Friday last. He says that Miss Jennie Paulson and a friend of hers from Orange, N. J., were drowned. Both ladies got out of the car and had time to escape. They walked for some distance and, finding it very muddy, returned for their overcoats, and just as they got out of the car again they noticed the flood coming and, finding it impossible to get away, they put their arms around each other's neck and in this fond embrace they were swept out of sight of the survivors.

Miss Paulson's body has not yet been recovered, but that of her friend was picked up some distance from the car.

Registration Offices Established.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—As it is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, Gen. Hastings has decided to get, as far as possible, a list of the living. He has established thirty-six registration offices in and about the flooded districts, and the people are registering at a lively rate. Up to 12:30 9,000 persons had registered, and it is probable that nearly all the names of the living can be secured. At each place where food is given out there are several men taking the names of the people who receive it.

Already the registration offices have become of great service. Large crowds form in front of each office and inquiries come in thick and fast. Until morning it was impossible for the survivors of the flood to get near their names, and consequently few people are able to tell whether their friends or relatives are living or dead. At the Fourth ward railroad house, in Johnstown, the men have established a headquarters for information, and every five minutes a list of the people of the ward who are supposed to be lost is read. In this way many persons have been able to ascertain news about their friends. When a name is read and any one knows anything about the person, he gives the information, which is placed in a book for that purpose. This manner of obtaining news has been very satisfactory.

Saved His Aged Father.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Street Commissioner Hill of Woodville tells his narrow escape. He and his two sons, father, aged 90, mother, aged 70, lived

opposite the chemical works in Johnstown. When he heard the dam had broken he took his father in his arms and with his family started to the hill. His wife went to Pittsburgh; on Sunday with nothing on but a calico wrapper.

He says there were 800 residents of Woodville, and only about 150 are saved.

Three Hundred Bodies Buried.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Tuesday was the day set aside by the citizens' committee for the burying of all the unidentified dead, that have been lying in the morgues since Sunday. At 10 o'clock the men who were in charge of the burying started to work, and have been busy all day. There are no pathetic scenes at the burials. The men who have been hired to do the work seem to do it just as a matter of business. The bodies are being interred in the cemetery nearest the place where the bodies were found. As noon a procession of about fifty coffins was seen going up the hill along the railroad. There was not a mourner present and the sight was a ghastly one to behold. It will take several days to bury the bodies in the different grave yards, as there were few graves dug and no implements to dig them with. A large detachment of men arrived from Pittsburgh and they were immediately put to work at digging graves. Altogether about 300 bodies were taken to the different cemeteries.

15,000 the Latest Estimate.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The latest estimate of the number of bodies buried beneath the ruins at the stone bridge is by Superintendent Patton of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Patton says he thinks at the least calculation there are from 8,000 to 10,000 human beings and 10,000 dumb animals sleeping in the smoldering debris. These figures, added to the 3,200 bodies already recovered and those not yet found, would bring the awful total up to at least 15,000. While crossing the mountain yesterday from Sang Hollow to Johnstown a correspondent came across a little knot of workmen engaged in burying the dead. In one immense tomb twelve coffins were lowered. They were the remains of a few of the unknown dead whose identity will never be known in this life.

Vandalism in the Morgues.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The Rev. Baile, who has charge of the principal morgue, states that acts of the most extreme vandalism continue to occur throughout the ruins. The depredations reach even to the morgue, where numerous individuals have found their way under the pretense of looking for dead friends and relatives, and have engaged in picking pockets and extracting money from the clothing of the dead. He says that they have a competent, hard-working and thoroughly honest lot of people there, but they are unable to watch everything that goes on, so that these godless scoundrels can easily pursue their vocation, if they use a little precaution, without fear of detection.

The Debris Must be Buried.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Dynamite had little effect on the gorge where so many victims of the flood are buried to death. Persons with sensitive noses declare that a stench is already arising from it, and it has almost been decided that the six acres of debris must be burned. There seems to be no other way to get rid of it.

A Spectator's Estimate.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—"Ten thousand people beyond a doubt succumbed to the ravages of the flood," said Mr. Flock, "and instead of the accounts sent out by the papers being exaggerated they were the very reverse of it. The fifth regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, marched upon the bridge, and drawing his men in the ordered everybody but the militiamen from the bridge on the pain of instant death. The soldiers were in full uniform and had been witnessed here since the disaster occurred."

Gen. Hastings spent considerable time at the scene, looking at the men. The big-hearted general could not have been here had the poor people have learned to love him, and his generous deeds will not be forgotten. When he speaks, even when he calls aloud to the men, he has a sympathy in his tones, and the people know it.

Strung Up by the Neck.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The exhibitions of lawlessness that have taken place have been told, and some of them appear elsewhere in this issue. The work of blasting the debris from the stone bridge was greatly interfered with by the immense numbers of curiosity seekers who thronged the bridge. About 3 o'clock Lieut. Leggett, commanding a squad of the fifth regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, marched upon the bridge, and drawing his men in the ordered everybody but the militiamen from the bridge on the pain of instant death. The soldiers were in full uniform and had been witnessed here since the disaster occurred."

Gen. Hastings spent considerable time at the scene, looking at the men. The big-hearted general could not have been here had the poor people have learned to love him, and his generous deeds will not be forgotten. When he speaks, even when he calls aloud to the men, he has a sympathy in his tones, and the people know it.

Under Martial Law.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The town is now in the hands of the military and the deputy sheriff, and it is a fact that Johnstown never had more protectors of the peace within her borders than she has at present. The sheriff has issued a proclamation, and all persons who do not obey it will get a taste of martial law. The town is now in the hands of the military and the deputy sheriff, and it is a fact that Johnstown never had more protectors of the peace within her borders than she has at present. The sheriff has issued a proclamation, and all persons who do not obey it will get a taste of martial law. The town is now in the hands of the military and the deputy sheriff, and it is a fact that Johnstown never had more protectors of the peace within her borders than she has at present. The sheriff has issued a proclamation, and all persons who do not obey it will get a taste of martial law.

Still Digging Out the Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Bodies are still being recovered between New John and Johnstown. So far as could be learned no corpses have been found at Berry, Oliver or Blissville. The people in these places are still searching, but the mud is so deep that it is difficult to get anything out of it. At Morrisville some bodies are being dug out. At Nineveh nine more bodies were found. One was recognized as Mrs. Gurney of Greensburg. About 25 bodies are now being dug out at Nineveh. The coroner's clerk has the names of 300 of the dead.

SOUTH FORK LAKE.

Rumors About the Intentions of Its Pittsburgh Owners.

SOUTH FORK, June 5.—A number of rumors have been flying around us to what had become of two or three of the Pittsburghers, who were supposed to have been at the lake. There were but three or four gentlemen there, and they went overland to Cres-on and from there east and are presumably now at Pittsburgh. Col. Under started east Monday for the purpose of reaching Pittsburgh via the Philadelphia & Erie. He was deeply grieved over the affair. A story prevailed here that the Pittsburgh Sportsman's club had failed on an indemnity fund of \$2,000,000, but it proved to be incorrect. Another story is in circulation that the club intends to at once commence to dig the bodies out of the lake, and this story created the most intense excitement, and around the station several men emphatically stated that they would shoot the first man that ever attempted to repair it. As far as has been learned by the expressions made South Fork would not be a very pleasant place, to say the least, for any member of the club to be just now, for the expression appears to be general that had they exercised proper care the accident would never have occurred. The Cambria county courts were to have opened on Monday, but on account of the terrible calamity and the loss of all the indictments with District Attorney Rose it will be postponed and an effort is to be made to have the grand jury call the attention of the court to the accident to see who is responsible.

The Governor Wakes Up.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The following telegram has been received by the relief committee, in response to one sent asking the governor for aid:

Wm. McCreery, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Have made requisition for pontons. Have urged immediate shipment on the president over a direct wire. Will endeavor to get up organization in Westmoreland county to clear the banks of Conemaugh. Have your committee co-operate and I will pay expenses. There should be no delay. JAMES A. BEAVER.

When this was received the members of the committee present congratulated themselves upon the promise of relief, one saying, "He has waked up at last."

Soldiers, Citizens, Provisions and Money Sent to Aid the Johnstown Sufferers.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—Sixteen passenger coaches on the Pennsylvania road were standing on the Liberty street tracks last evening waiting to be loaded with laborers to render whatever assistance they could at the scene of the flood. A policeman stood at the entrance of each coach to see that no more curiosity seekers and loungers boarded the train. Wagon load after wagon load of meat, bread and other solid provisions were also being loaded into the express cars and coaches. The men who go to give a helping hand are composed of nearly every nationality of the world. Each man carried a pick ax, shovel or crowbar. The street was packed with citizens watching the motley crowd, and when the train started a cheer went up. The men are under orders from the Chamber of Commerce. The train started on its destination about 9 o'clock. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon four companies of the Fourteenth regiment left the Union depot for Johnstown. Governor Beaver having called for them early in the morning. At 4 p. m. other members who missed the first train left to join their comrades.

Telegrams have been passing between members of the relief committee here and at the scene and between railroad officials. One of these especially is not calculated to be reassuring, and is little less than alarming. It was from a member of the relief corps there, and said: "For God's sake hurry the troops. The situation here is indescribable."

BRIEFS ABOUT THE FLOOD.

The loss to the Pennsylvania road will run up into millions.

Gov. Beaver has ordered all members of his staff to report to him at Johnstown at once.

G. A. R. posts are responding liberally to the fund. Many of their comrades have found watery graves.

Many of the rescued survivors have arrived in Pittsburgh and are comfortably housed by kind-hearted citizens.

Charles B. Dewolf, a traveling man from Altoona, is still missing, and it is believed he perished in the waters.

The Bums were not the only ones who were caught in the flood. Many professional thieves were on the scene.

Three hundred more bodies were found yesterday afternoon opposite Nineveh. This makes 700 bodies found at that point.

Nine thousand persons out of 30,000 recorded their names at the twenty-five relief offices opened Tuesday morning for the living.

Allegheny City sent sixteen loads of provisions to Johnstown this morning. Over \$500 in money was also sent from the same city.

S. B. Redford, of Pittsburgh, who was reported drowned, returned home at a late hour Tuesday night, coming by way of Erie, Pa.

A woman was taken into a morgue with \$300 in gold and silver, and her husband probably lost her life in the attempt to save her money.

The body of Joseph Ross, the first victim of the flood, has been recovered. Ross was crossing the street on a mule when the flood caught him.

Many people men are utterly worn out, having been on duty constantly from the first. Many of them fall to the earth from sheer fatigue.

Pittsburghers have established a bank at Johnstown and will receive all contributions and handle all warrants ordered by the proper committee.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

ASYMPATHIZING PEOPLE CONTRIBUTING LIBERALLY TO THE SUFFERERS.

Washingtonians Sorry \$10,000 Worth.

Besides Carloads of Clothing and Provisions—The President Presides at a Meeting and Makes a Feeling Speech—Cheerful Donations from Many Other Sources.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The meeting for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers at Willard's hall brought together many prominent public officials, army and navy officers and citizens and resulted in generous contributions and donations of money, provisions and clothing. President Harrison presided and made a brief but eloquent and impressive speech that touched the sensibilities of all who heard him and elicited from his audience frequent applause. His arrival in the hall was the occasion for loud applause. District Commissioner Douglas called the meeting to order and introducing the president to the audience, invited him to preside over the deliberations.

President Harrison in taking the chair spoke as follows: "Everywhere to-day is distressingly conscious of the circumstances which have convened this meeting. It would be impossible to state more impressively than the newspapers have already done the distressing incidents attending the calamity which has fallen upon the city of Johnstown and the neighboring hamlets and upon a large section of Pennsylvania situated upon the Susquehanna river. The grim pencil of fate would be inadequate to portray the

Horrors of This Visitation.

"In such meetings as we have here in the national capital and other like gatherings that are taking place in all the cities of this land, we have the only rays of hope and light in the general gloom. When such a calamitous visitation falls upon any section of our country we can do no more than to put about the dark picture the golden border of love and charity. [Applause.] It is in such fires as these that the brotherhood of man is welded. And where is sympathy and help more appropriate than here in the national capital? I am glad to say that early this morning from a city not long ago visited with pestilence, not long ago itself appealing to the charitable people of the whole land for relief—the city of Jacksonville, Fla., there came an echo of that tide of charity which flowed toward it in the time of its need, in a telegram from the Sanitary Relief association authorizing me to draw upon them for \$2,000 for the relief of the Pennsylvania sufferers. [Applause.] But this is no time for speech. While I talk, men, women and children are suffering for the relief which we plan to give. One word or two of practical suggestion and I will leave this meeting in your hands to give effect to your impatient benevolence. I have a despatch from the governor of Pennsylvania advising me that communication has just been opened with Williamsport, on a branch of the Susquehanna river, and that the losses in that section have been appalling; that thousands of people there are

Homeless and Penniless.

And that there is an immediate call for food to relieve the necessities. He advises me that any supplies of food that can be hastily gathered here should be sent via Harrisburg to Williamsport where they will be distributed. I suggest, therefore, that a committee be constituted having in charge the speedy collection of articles of food. The occasion is such that the bells might well be rung through your streets to call the attention of the thoughtless to this great exigency, in order that a train load of provisions may be dispatched to-night or in the early morning to this suffering people. I suggest secondly as many of the people have had the entire furnishings of their houses swept away and have now only temporary shelter, that a committee be appointed to collect such articles of clothing, and especially bed clothing, as can be spared. Now that the summer season is on it can hardly be that a house in Washington can't spare a blanket or a coverlet. And third, I suggest that from the substantial business men and bankers there be appointed a committee who shall collect money, for after the first exigency is passed there will be found in those communities very many who have lost their all, who will need aid in the reconstruction of their demolished homes and in furnishing them so that they may be again inhabited. Need I say in conclusion that as a temporary citizen of Washington it would give me great satisfaction if the national capital should so generously respond to this call of our distressed fellow citizens as to be conspicuous among the cities of our land. [Applause.]

The President sends his Mite.

I feel that as I am now calling for contributions, I should say that on Saturday, when first apprised of the disaster at Johnstown, I telegraphed a subscription to the mayor of that city. I do not like to speak of anything so personal as this, but I felt it due to myself and to you that I should say so much as this."

A GREAT CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE AMERICAS TO MEET IN OCTOBER.

The proposition first suggested by James G. Blaine during Garfield's Administration—The Representatives of the United States in the Conference.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—By long odds the most important convention of the year is that which will meet in this city next October. It is called the American States conference, and is to be attended only by the states of the three Americas—North, Central and South America.

The plan of its origin with the present secretary of state, who attempted to put it into execution while he was secretary under President Garfield; but it failed at that time owing to the death of the president and consequent dissolution of his cabinet, and also on account of the difficulties then existing between Cuba and Peru and Mexico and Guatemala. Now Secretary Blaine revives the scheme with very good prospects of success. Not only the United States takes the lead in this continental conference, for it is by far the most powerful and important nation interested.

Under the invitations the following work is prescribed for the conference:

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve and promote the prosperity of the several American states.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and practicable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American states and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American states, to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each government, the same to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American states.

Seventh—An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter arise between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peacefully settled and were prevented.

Eighth—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several states represented as may be presented by any of said states which are hereby invited to participate in said conference.

Though the delegates have held no meeting, and have received no instructions, by common consent John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is already looked upon as the chairman of the American commission. Gen. Henderson is a man of great ability and force. A native of Virginia, he was before the war a Douglas Democrat, and in the war espoused the Union cause and did good service in the field. He was in the United States senate from Missouri from 1863 to 1869, and it was there, during the Andrew Johnson impeachment trial, that he first demonstrated the positive character of his convictions and his tenacity and courage of purpose. So close was the struggle in the senate that it was known one or two votes would in all probability turn the scale for or against the innocence or guilt of Johnson, and the great pressure was brought to bear upon Henderson, who was supposed to be friendly to the president, to induce him to change his vote.

He was deluged with letters and telegrams from his state, public meetings were held to ask him by resolution to turn against the unpopular Johnson, and he was even threatened with political ruin. But it was all in vain. Gen. Henderson could not be turned from his purpose, and voted with Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes and other Republicans, and thus saved the president from the disgrace of impeachment. This display of moral courage cost Gen. Henderson his seat in the senate, for at the next election he was displaced by Carl Schurz. Gen. Henderson is very wealthy, having for a number of years enjoyed the most remunerative law practice in the city of St. Louis.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh iron and steel millionaire, is one of the best known members of the commission. Carnegie is a Scotchman, and has the shrewd mind and well-poised judgment characteristic of the natives of the Bonnie land. He was put on the commission because of his thorough familiarity with the commerce of the world, and more especially with the iron and steel interests. On recommending Carnegie to the president for this honor Secretary Blaine remarked that the conference was likely to resemble a game of checkers, and he knew Carnegie was a good checker player, for he had tried him to his sorrow. It is a fact that Carnegie owes his rise in the world to a game of draughts.

His father was a journeyman pattern maker in Pittsburgh, and being fond of checkers, as most Scotchmen are, often joined in the games at a well-known ale house. There he met David Brooks, a railway manager, and happening to speak one day of his son Andrew, and to express the wish that he had some work for him, Brooks told Carnegie he would take the boy into his office as a messenger. The youngster went to work the next day at \$3 a week, learned to manip-

ulate the telegraph keys, attracted the attention of Tom Scott, and was soon put in the way of developing into a millionaire, an opportunity which he lost no time in grasping.

The diplomat of the delegation, who may be relied upon to look out for the interests of this country in all matters of international law, is William Henry Trescott, of North Carolina. Secretary Blaine has said of Mr. Trescott that he is the most accomplished diplomat in this country, which is praise indeed. Trescott is one of the very few Americans who have made diplomacy their trade, and who have mastered it in all its details. His record is one of which any man might be proud. His first diplomatic service was as secretary of legation at London. He then became first assistant secretary of state under Lewis Cass in the administration of Buchanan, and was the first man to fill that office, which was created about the beginning of Buchanan's term. When the war broke out Trescott returned to his native state, intending to take a part in the diplomacy of the Confederacy, but for some reason, probably because he had been a strong Whig and an anti-slavery man, was not intrusted by President Davis with missions suitable to his abilities.

After the war he came north again, and was one of the United States consuls in the Hawaiian islands dispute, which resulted in the payment of five and a half millions of dollars to this government. Later he was sent, with James F. Swift, now minister to Japan, and C. M. James B. Angell, of Michigan, to negotiate a treaty with China. That was in the administration of Mr. Hayes, when Mr. Evans was secretary of state. In 1881 Mr. Blaine sent him as a special minister to Chili and Peru, and he was subsequently designated by the government to join Gen. Grant in negotiating a commercial treaty with Mexico. Mr. Trescott has written a history of American diplomacy up to the end of Jefferson's career in the presidency, besides a large number of magazine articles. He is now a resident of Washington.

The representative of New York city and its vast business interests is one of the best known business men of that city—Cornelius Bliss, of the firm of Bliss & Talcott, cotton merchants. Mr. Bliss is a native of Massachusetts, and his first business employment was with James M. Keefe & Co., then the principal dry goods house of Boston. He became a partner in the firm in 1864, and rapidly grew rich. About 1873 he joined the firm of which he is now a member, and his house sells a larger quantity of cotton prints than any other firm in America.

William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, represents on the delegation the interests of Baltimore and the eastern middle section of the country, particularly the mercantile and shipping lines. He is a man of wealth and high character, educated a lawyer, which profession he practiced with eminent success, but is now engaged in railway enterprises as a capitalist and president. He is a Democrat, and though not actively engaged in politics represents what is known as the anti-Gorman element of Democracy in Maryland. He served one term in the United States senate.

Clement Studebaker, of Indiana, represents the manufacturing interests, particularly the makers of wagons and farming machinery and implements. He is one of that family of Studebakers who have built up the greatest wagon factory in the world at South Bend. The father of the Studebaker boys was a plodding wagon maker, who taught his boys his trade, and who was satisfied to turn out vehicles as fast as he could sell them to the farmers of the surrounding country. He had no dreams of an empire for a market. But one day the old gentleman died, and just as the neighbors were wondering how the Studebaker boys would get along without the guiding hand of a father, the youngsters began branching out in the wagon business in a most astonishing manner.

They put up new shops, hired more workmen, introduced machinery, and soon began to sell their product all over the west. Now they make a complete wagon every five minutes. Their vehicles are known all over the continent of America, and even in "arroyo." Clement Studebaker is perhaps the best known of the brothers, being a man of great public spirit. He is a prominent Republican of Indiana, and is also conspicuous in the councils of the Presbyterian church.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, is New England's representative, though he will be assisted in looking out for the interests of that section by Mr. Bliss, who is selling agent for many of the great cotton mills. Mr. Coolidge is a capitalist and railway president, who was originally a lawyer. He is an accomplished and polished gentleman, justly proud of his descent from the family which gave to the world a Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Coolidge not long ago presented the government with the desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written.

Morris L. E. of California, is a well known lawyer of the Pacific coast, and was chairman of the Republican national convention last year. He is also a farmer, ranchman and wine grower, and is fully able to represent the varied interests of the Pacific coast.

John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, is a prominent citizen of that state, who held a Federal office, that of marshal, under a former administration. He was placed on the delegation as a representative of the sugar interest of Louisiana, which hopes to profit much by the conference. John F. Hanson, of Georgia, is the most extensive cotton manufacturer of the south, having large mills at Macon. He is the cotton representative in the international conference, and there are hopes that the cotton trade with Central and South America may be greatly stimulated.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the conference, and the public printer will print the proceedings of the body in English, Spanish and Portuguese. This will provide for everybody except the Haytiens, whose language is the French.

WALTER WELLMAN.

AMERICAN CELESTIALS.

GRAPHIC PICTURES OF THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The "Chinese Must Go" and the "Chinese Must Stay" Question—Filthy Ways of Living of the People from the Kingdom of Flowers—Chinese Theatres.

(Special Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—It was only a few weeks ago that the city of San Francisco was illuminated in honor of the signing of the Chinese exclusion act. There were street bonfires, gorgeous pyrotechnics, bands of music, long processions and a general glorification. The community was in a condition of ecstasy, for the popular cry of "The Chinese must go" had been realized and everybody was happy. Now the great ships from the Flowery Kingdom no longer dump a thousand or more Celestials into San Francisco every fortnight. In fact it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of the proverbial needle than for a John Chinaman to get past the Golden Gate. All kinds and classes of people seemed to labor for this particular consummation. The newspapers, Democratic and Republican alike, vied with each other in urging the passage of the bill and then demanding the president's signature. The coast seemed to be a unit on the proposition, and politicians declared that the uncivilized Mongolian must not be permitted to take the bread from the civilized Caucasian, and that this was a white man's government, intended only for white men, and for



SIXTY CHINAMEN IN ONE ROOM.

white workmen particularly. Between you and me, good reader, it was largely the cry of the demagogue. Scratch a property holding Californian today, and ten to one you will find him quietly, but none the less positively, a pro-Chinese man. He will shout anti-Chinese with the best of them for business, political or other prudential reasons, but he knows and will admit to intimate friends that Chinese labor has been the making of California, and that without it the state would not have been what she is in this year of our Lord 1890. The lands that have been reclaimed, the grapes that have been harvested, the wines and fruits exported, are the result of the plodding, uncomplaining, industrious and poorly paid John Chinaman. You might as well say that the South Atlantic states should do away with the services of the negro as that the Pacific slope should banish the almond-eyed Celestial. Today, even, they are necessities; not creatures merely held on sufferance. They can do and will do what the white man cannot and should not. They are the scavengers of the cities, the safety of the country. There are times in the vineyards, the hop fields, the fruit groves, that thousands of men are necessary at once, for a week or two weeks, say a month, in the year. For that time are they needed, and only then. White men could not exist on one month's work in twelve, but the Chinese can. It will be a perplexing problem to solve, how the California grapes and fruits can be harvested when John Chinaman is no more. I met Dennis Kearney today on the fashionable thoroughfare that is named after him and the late general. The sand lots orator is a little down at the heel at present, but he is blatant and bold as ever. "What should we do with them?" he said angrily in answer to my question; "throw 'em in the sewer; they're no earthly good. If they were not here, white men could have employment and this country would be populated by Christian and Caucasian workers. Put the Chinese out altogether, and there would flock from the east an army of white laborers who would be a credit to the state, who would be the consumers as well as the producers, which the Chinese are not; who would spend their money where they earned it, which the Chinese do not; who would improve society, not degrade it, and who would help the general cause of humanity." Now this argument of Dennis Kearney is the regulation argument of the day. Perhaps it is the strongest side of the case; it is certainly the most popular. But the interesting fact remains, that thus far no one has been discovered who can fill the bill, who can take the place of the heathen, for with him the country has been developed and agriculture and viticulture made profitable. Without him it would be an impossibility.

Mark you, please, this letter is not an argument for the Chinese. Far from it. It is a beautiful diatribe and a most acceptable one, that this glorious country is for the Caucasian, not the Mongolian; for the Christian, not the Pagan; for the brightness of American progress, not for the darkness of Chinese superstition. Heaven speed the day that it may come to pass, but we must look at things as they are, not as we would wish them to be. And in things as they are we find the pig tail a very large, important and by no means lovable element in California life. If you would see the Chinaman at his best and worst, you must look him over in his own home in San Francisco. I have seen him in his haunts night and day; in the cool of the evening and in the bright light of the morning, and know him fairly well. Within a compact area of twelve blocks is Chinatown here located, and yet within that area nearly 40,000 Celestials live, or rather

exist. They herd together like rats, and their mode of living is little above the animal. The Chinese Joss houses, theatre, restaurants, opium joints and gambling halls have been frequently described, but they can give little idea of the reeking depravity of the place. For two or three dollars a guide will take a couple through the entire town, and the excursion takes from 8 in the evening until 2 in the morning. It is all a fearful picture, but the white man or woman is treated with marked respect, and can go anywhere without fear of robbery or physical harm. In one three story building 1,500 Chinamen will live, the rooms being arranged like the forecastle of a ship, in tiers of bunks one set above another. One large room is for eating, another for cooking, and all the surroundings, while more or less clean, are dark, dingy and barren. The Celestials fairly swarm in these places, and their heathenish jabber is a puzzle. The theatre is the place to see John Chinaman at his ease. It holds about 2,000 and is densely packed night after night. The visiting white is allowed to sit on the stage. The play usually lasts for three or four weeks, and is given in sections of two or three a night. No scenery is used, and a hideous band of musicians twang at a hideous lot of ear splitting instruments while the actors perform. No woman is permitted to act, so men take their places. They are educated up to it, and the sniggering Chinese maid in gorgeous dress is excellently portrayed by some young fellow. Watching the vast sea of faces from the stage is a picture one will long remember. One man seems the exact duplicate of the other; they all look alike, and wearing the identical hat, pig tail and blouse, the scene is monotonous to a degree. However much pleased he may be, the Chinaman seldom shows it and never applauds. Occasionally there is a grunt of pleasure, but the yellow, expressionless faces never light up with satisfaction. When a section of the play ends at midnight they all go out and gamble—every mother's son of them—and the lottery dealers do a thriving business. Later they tumble into their wretched bunks, and with a little box of opium "hit the pipe" and lie down to pleasant dreams. In the restaurants you can see the rich Chinaman. He is superbly dressed, and has about him his men friends and his women slaves. He sparkles with jewels, and is the fat and greasy citizen we met in the purple of life. Chinese musicians play for him. Chinese women coddle him and the restaurant feeds him and his guests with the finest of food. Even into the secrecy of their magnificent pink dining halls the white visitor can boldly enter and look on. John Chinaman fears to offend his Caucasian brother in any way. To him everything is open. Down in other sections of the town, the gambling places, the "two bittee lookie" quarter and the poorer streets reeking with depravity, are many interesting sights, but I draw the veil. Only this can be said for it—the Celestial keeps all his vice to himself. He is never drunk outside, never ragged, dirty, disreputable or dishonest away from Chinatown. He will plod and work and slave for you faithfully up to the letter of any agreement. It is only when he leaves you to become his own master that he makes the break and going to his haunts becomes a low, vicious atom of humanity.

I attended a Chinese funeral. While in the flesh the "remains" had been popular, and the paid orators at his bier were many. The friends also gathered numerous, and many invocations were made to the God of Wrath, the God of Luck and the God of Health to make it pleasant for the departed in the sweet by and by. It seemed to me that every hack in San Francisco had been chartered for this funeral, for when the carriage procession started it was fully a mile and a half long before the last Chinese quartet had gotten into the last vehicle. A carriage full of musicians, playing toms and beating gongs, led the way, then the hearse holding the body, placed in a common coffin. Upon the hearse sat a Chinaman laden with small pieces of perforated tissue paper. Behind the hearse, at intervals of ten carriages, were more toms and gongs. Finally the funeral started and dashed through the city pell mell, bound for the graveyard. It looked more like a fast drive to a horse trot

than a pilgrimage to a cemetery. When they moved along the Chinaman on the hearse began throwing out his bits of paper until the streets were littered with them. The wind took them here, there and everywhere, and as they scattered, the Chinaman chuckled merrily. It is a Chinese superstition that when the body starts to the grave, the devil starts too, and tries to get them before the corpse, which he is supposed to grab. But in the race he must pick up every bit of paper thrown from the hearse. If he misses even one, the jig is up and the corpse is a winner. This particular funeral finally reached the cemetery, where the body was hurriedly put in the open grave, which was as quickly closed up. At the end of the procession came an express cart laden with a young roasted pig, dishes of juicy sweetmeats, pots of rice, nuts and teas. These were all reverently placed on the grave and the mourners departed. The idea is that when the devil does arrive he will be pacified by finding a good, hearty meal. The next day the roast pig is gone. FREDERICK W. WHITE.



LIGHTING TAPERS TO KEEP THE DEVIL AWAY.

than a pilgrimage to a cemetery. When they moved along the Chinaman on the hearse began throwing out his bits of paper until the streets were littered with them. The wind took them here, there and everywhere, and as they scattered, the Chinaman chuckled merrily. It is a Chinese superstition that when the body starts to the grave, the devil starts too, and tries to get them before the corpse, which he is supposed to grab. But in the race he must pick up every bit of paper thrown from the hearse. If he misses even one, the jig is up and the corpse is a winner. This particular funeral finally reached the cemetery, where the body was hurriedly put in the open grave, which was as quickly closed up. At the end of the procession came an express cart laden with a young roasted pig, dishes of juicy sweetmeats, pots of rice, nuts and teas. These were all reverently placed on the grave and the mourners departed. The idea is that when the devil does arrive he will be pacified by finding a good, hearty meal. The next day the roast pig is gone. FREDERICK W. WHITE.

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

1 lb. Can, 20c.; 5 lb. Can, 10c.; 10 lb. Can, 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other; he claims to be just as good, but ask him to out-do you getting DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated LIVER PILLS WILL CURE SICK HEADACHE. A few doses taken at the right time will often save a severe spell of sickness. Price only 25 cents at any drug store. Be sure and see that Dr. C. McLane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the box. None other is Genuine.

Use IVORY POLISH for the Teeth, PERFUMES THE BREATH.



A DIRECT practical experiment in a laundry has proved to me that the 'Ivory,' tested against a certain well known brand of 'laundry soap, has the same amount of cleansing power and one and two-thirds the lasting capacity. That is, the Ivory Soap will do one and two-thirds times the work of the soap against which it was tested. I therefore consider the Ivory a very good laundry soap."

JOHN W. LANGLEY,

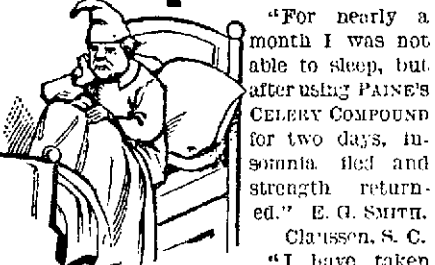
Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Sleepless Nights



only a part of a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and it has entirely relieved me of sleeplessness, from which I have suffered greatly."

Mrs. E. A. Smith, Peoria, Ill.

Paine's Celery Compound produces a refreshing sleep. A physician's prescription, it does not contain any harmful drug. Like no other, it is a guaranteed cure for sleeplessness, if the system is thoroughly followed.

\$2.00, Six for \$10.00. BOTTLED BY WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

"For a long time I was so nervous and worn out that I could not work. I tried many medicines, but none gave me relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound, which at once strengthened and invigorated my nerves."

HARLEY SHERMAN, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

quickly quiets and strengthens the nerves, when irritated or weakened by overwork, excesses, disease, or shock. It cures nervousness, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, melancholia, and other disorders of the nervous system.

Tones up the Shattered Nerves

"Two years I was a sufferer from nervous prostration, and I thank God and the discoverer of this valuable remedy, that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. Let any one write to me for particulars." GEORGE W. BORTON, Stamford, Conn.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Original and reliable. LACTATED FOOD carries with Weak Stomach Best for Infants.

WALL PAPER.

The Independent Company is now prepared to show a very attractive line of new spring WALL PAPERS. The cheap papers are all pretty and artistic. The finer grades show some of the handsomest effects yet produced. We have the INGRAIN PAPERS in two grades, heavy and light weight, and all the colors in both grades. The prices for these papers are of a class of designs not usually found in wall papers, the work of the Society of Associated Artists of New York.

For all of the new papers we have had especially made a line of room mouldings to match in color the papers. These papers with the highest artistic merit are sold at inside prices. GET OUR FIGURES. First class paper hangers furnished.

THE INDEPENDENT CO., NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon Independent.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	DAILY.
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
	WEEKLY.
One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.50
Three Months	.25

The Independent's Telephone No. 143.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

To Advertisers.

The three mediums published by this company are superior for advertising purposes in their respective fields. The daily circulates very generally in this city, the weekly goes to the farmers in this and adjoining counties, and the miners' special edition is read all over the state of Ohio.

The excessive modesty of Captain Lyon in withdrawing as a candidate for governor has been duly noted. Captain Lyon can be relied upon to inform the public about himself.

The national flower question is furnishing the text for miles of editorials every week. Where are the advocates of the flower suggested by THE INDEPENDENT's correspondent—the glorious sunflower?

The street sale of THE INDEPENDENT has been remarkable since Saturday, every edition being completely exhausted. THE INDEPENDENT's United Press reports seem to be giving satisfaction, and are of course later than those of any newspaper circulating here.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, ahead of every governor and of the national authorities, telegraphed Saturday night offering aid to the Johnstown people, and by Sunday morning had 500 tents en route in charge of the adjutant general. In times like these the representative of the state of Ohio waits not to follow nor to be asked.

Canton, like Massillon, is having trouble in deciding between home and Wheeling brick. Soul-worrying tables of figures are being introduced, and tests are being talked about. On general principles, it may be set down that it is a wiser municipal policy to pay apparently more for a home product, or accept a seemingly inferior home product than to go abroad.

The relief of Johnstown goes steadily on. It is fairly astounding that so many people fail to realize their personal duty in the matter, and it is equally pleasing for the workers to receive the encouragement they get from others who are unable to work themselves. More than one subscription in cash has been made with the promise that if after the canvass is completed, the grand total is not sufficient, the size of the contribution will be doubled or tripled.

The Toledo Bee wants the Republicans to nominate Mr. Fred. Eaton, of Toledo, for governor. In fact, the Bee, though Democratic, says: "A good business man is needed in the office rather than a professional politician, and Mr. Eaton would be a thousand times better than some of the Standard Oil candidates for governor who have hoisted their lightning rods in this vicinity." This is very complimentary but will prove unavailing for the prevalent sentiment is in favor of some one thoroughly known all over Ohio.

THE INDEPENDENT has endeavored to give its weekly readers all the news regarding the awful Johnstown disaster, caused by the giving way of an immense dam three miles long and one hundred feet deep, maintained for sporting purposes. The miners who seem fated to suffer always in these great calamities find this no exception, many mines having been flooded, and 10,000 men are thereby out of employment. THE INDEPENDENT's reports are not the carelessly gathered up rumors of inexperienced men, but are the well written accounts of the representatives of the United Press, who have capital unlimited to push about everywhere, building telegraph lines when none existed, buying boats or horses when needed to expedite matters, and trained in the art of collecting news.

A mighty throb passed over the United States of America on Saturday, and quick as the lightning that flashed the news went back the word that the purses of the people stood open to give if aid was needed. And with a will thousands upon thousands went to work, and before the Sunday sun went down long trains of food and clothing with gifts of money were on their way from every point of the compass.

It is such awful calamities as the one just passed that stir the great heart of the Republic and make us one and all better men and women. The chastening influence of the fearful flood, reaching from rich to poor, cannot be reckoned, but like the loss in the family circle that links together the remaining members as nothing else can, so this national grief binds with unseen fetters the millions of Uncle Sam, and creates a patriotic fervor that serves an end.

Last week THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT was sent out and was welcomed into a great many miners' homes. The aim and object of THE INDEPENDENT will be to give the miners of Ohio a good mining newspaper and to gather up all the local mining information throughout the state. In order to accomplish this correspondence have been established in various mining centers, and if they supply the news from their respective mines THE INDEPENDENT will become more interesting as the weeks go by. Its editorial columns will be devoted to the same interests, and space is open for anything that may be contributed bearing on the situation. It is hoped that the pages of THE INDEPENDENT will be read with profit and that, as the issues come one by one, all will become so attached to it that it will find a warm reception in every home.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, has issued a circular letter to the press asking that farmers be requested from now on to keep an accurate account of their farm products and live stock. The enumerator in the house to house visit he will make during the month of June, 1890, is constantly met with the fact that farmers keep no books, and hence returns are not infrequently guess work. The census year begins June 1st next and ends May 31st, 1890. If farmers throughout the country would note this fact and keep account of the products of their farms during the census year, it would be of material aid in securing reliable returns for the eleventh census.

There is a popular misapprehension that in times like these the newspapers reap the good that is supposed to follow the traditional ill-wind. Yet as a matter of fact, there are probably few, if any, newspapers in the United States that can coldly calculate an increased profit as a direct result of the Johnstown disaster. The fortunes that are made in the business come not at such times, but in the traffic of the ordinary week, when people read and reflect. When the little newsies, who earn every cent they make, seem to be unable to hand their papers fast enough, the onlooker thinks maybe that the publisher is happy. But reflect a little: In a city like this where the average circulation is almost at its possible limit, a street sale of 2,000 extra copies is a great many, and the handling of that number may create a momentary confusion. Yet measured by its financial results, at two cents a copy, of which the boys get one half, it requires the application of simple arithmetic to see that a pittance is left. And to swallow up the trifling surplus there come extraordinary telegraph tolls, and incidental expenses, which actually make such occurrences calamities to be regretted in the light of dollars and cents, as well as for the sake of humanity.

This is as true of the metropolitan journal with a circulation reaching into six figures as of the smallest paper that pretends to serve the public. The only reward that the printer gains, and frequently he fails in that, is the appreciation of his efforts, as evinced by a lively sale, which, though void of profit, is at least an index of public regard.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you want a fine dress shoe or a good working shoe cheap, we can please you. J. D. Frank & Co.

WILLIAMSPORT'S FLIGHT.

Major Foreman, Telegraphs the Governor of the Deplorable Situation of the People.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—The following telegraphic correspondence passed yesterday between Governor Beaver and Mayor Foreman of Williamsport:

WILLIAMSPORT, June 4. The town has been a scene of horror. The principal yards along the river front and the houses of the people have been carried away with all their contents. Thousands of people are homeless and without anything but the clothes upon their backs. Many of our poor are in absolute want of the necessities of life.

We badly need disinfectants. Dead animals of all kinds are strewn upon the streets and grave yards of an epidemic are entertained. Stacks of goods of stores in the center of the city are ruined. It is impossible to estimate the loss and damage to property. Five million dollars is a low estimate as Mayor alone. Other losses larger. The surrounding country has suffered just as badly. Homes, the loss of life is considerable. The business, treasurer of the relief fund, will see that the faithful distribution of all are now organized in each ward in the city and aid is administered as fast as we get it. His guidance we are not dissatisfied, and rely on his aid to aid us in this hour of dire necessity.

One thousand military tents will afford the greatest possible relief to our people who are now without shelter. Send us several large mess tents where we can feed the people in large numbers. The low ground where these people reside is an unhealthy place for them to return to for sanitary reasons. (Signed) MAYOR FOREMAN.

The governor replied: "Of good cheer, your reliance is not misplaced. The country will sustain you. Will reach you with help as soon as possible. Am loading cars here with flour and groceries, notwithstanding the pressure of the war on the railroads. Will telegraph Philadelphia at once for provisions and disinfectants. Put your unemployed men to work in removing debris and cleaning your city. I will furnish means for paying them reasonable wages and this will answer the double purpose of preventing disease and hastening such springs from illness. May not be the best of your tents, but may be able to send canvas."

Police and Firemen Relieved. JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Chief J. O. Brown of the department of public safety has arrived here with gangs of firemen and police to relieve those on duty who are tired out. There are sixteen firemen under the control of Chief Evans, who relieves Chief Steele. Detective O'Mara has charge of the fresh police and Lieut. Roberts, who has done able work, will go home to get some rest. Superintendent Baker of the health department and 130 men arrived on the same train and will report to the undertakers.

One Left Out of a Family of Ten.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—A family of ten persons named Berher came here last Wednesday from some town in Rhode Island. The father and several sons secured work in the Cambria iron works. All were drowned except Harry, 13 years old. The little fellow has been taken charge of by a kindly disposed lady living out of town. The boy says he has an uncle named Thomas E. Pugh living in Westerly, R. I.

Set Upon by a Mob. JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—A man who was employed by Capt. Jones was discovered purloining valuables from a residence. He was set upon by an infuriated mob of workmen and but for the intervention of Capt. Jones he would have been hung up to the nearest telegraph pole. He was sent to the lockup after being searched by Capt. Jones. This is probably the only time the peace was disturbed on this side of the river up to noon.

At Cambria City, over 500 Hungarian houses were carried away, and of 900 Hungarians employed in the mill over one-half are missing. Spikake denies the stories that the Hungarians are robbing, and says they are treated inhumanly and some are in a starving condition without food or clothing, and are treated like dogs when they apply for aid.

Horses, Carts and Wagons Shipped. PITTSBURG, June 5.—The B. & O. Railroad company sent out 35 cars of lumber, horses, carts, wagons, hoisting engines, and tools of all kinds for removing the wreck. Twelve cars of provisions arrived at Johnstown to-day, sent from Baltimore. Bradlock sent another car of provisions and Pittsburg shipped two more cars of miscellaneous provisions and clothing. Booth & Fian sent out 800 laborers.

Recovery of Bodies Proceeding Rapidly. JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—The list of casualties in the valley of the Conemaugh grows with appalling rapidity, and as the piles of debris at different points are moved additional bodies are brought to the view of those engaged in the ghastly search. The work of recovering the bodies is being carried on in a very systematic manner, but there are hundreds of bodies which will be numbered among the unknown.

Extending Sympathy.

LOXON, June 3.—All the newspapers contain leaders deploring the disaster at Johnstown, and sympathizing with America.

Attempt to Shoot Ghents. JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Horner reported that three men had followed her and officers to the scene. There were six men concerned with the robbery. They were promptly arrested, and while on their way to the jail, Gen. East yelled, "Now catch a few more robbers, but his pistol misfired, and before he could shoot again the officers had turned around and they threw their arms in the hands of the Johnstown police, and lodged in a temporary jail fixed for the purpose.

It will take weeks to ascertain the total number of drowned and injured people at Johnstown still in the flood, and placing the number any too high.

Maj. Frank K. Patterson has telegraphed to friends in Pittsburg that his wife and children, who were reported lost on the way out, are safe at Pittsburg.

For the first time since the flood broke out, the Pennsylvania railroad was established between the stricken city and the outside world to-day.

Will Root at Pittsburg has been sworn in as mayor of Johnstown by Gen. Hastings. His official act was to close all the saloons and expel what stray whiskey he could find into the river.

The water departments of Pittsburg and Allegheny and many prominent physicians urge every family to be sure to use only water that has been filtered and disinfected.

The Lehigh Valley electric car, used by bridge builders, containing an engine and dynamo and extra light, was on route to Johnstown, via Lyons, Buffalo and Pittsburg, to supply light to the town.

It is said that a man named "Ben" was found dead, Gen. Wallace is in Washington, and is greatly interested in the disaster.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning a relief train, bearing thousands of pounds of provisions for the suffering and 2,000 coffins for the dead, arrived at Johnstown from Pittsburg. The improved freight track, up the hillside, to the Johnstown depot.

Pictures of all the bodies found in Pittsburg have been taken under the direction of Coroner McDowell, by Ed. E. of 300 Smithfield street, where the negatives will be kept.

The Acropolis of Today.

The town of Athens, and especially the Acropolis, is now passing through a very remarkable period in its existence. It is with mixed feelings that even those who reside here, and whose chief interest is in archaeology, look upon the sweeping alterations that have quite changed the character of its appearance. The tendency to demolish all monuments of medieval or modern history has been allowed free play of late years; in a short time hardly anything will be left that does not go back at least to Roman times. The line will probably be drawn here, though if one regards nothing but the work of the great age of Athens as worthy of preservation, it is hard to see why (for instance) the pedestal of Agrippa deserves more respect than the "Frankish tower," which certainly was more picturesque and of higher historical interest.

But now it is too late to regret what may have been lost. Only two or three insignificant fragments of later walls remain, and those of quite recent period; when they are removed the Acropolis will appear—but for the wear and accidents of ages—much as it did when the so-called "Beule gate" was first built. This is an intelligible aim, and we imagine it will now be recognized by all as the best attainable. The Acropolis can never again present that picturesque medley of historical associations and monuments of all periods that delighted the visitor twenty or thirty years ago; but we may hope, when the ugliness of recent excavations and alterations has worn off, when a painfully exact appearance of order and arrangement has been avoided (as is promised), and, above all, when the old verdure and flowers have once more spread over the whole, that a new and more purely classical charm may be found to have resulted from the temporary loss of beauty.—Athens Cor. London Athenaeum.

The manufacturers claim that their new harness for work horses, which is made of steel and applied in an entirely new way, does not cost half as much as leather harnesses, and will last ten times as long.

The Month's Magazines.

A few of the good things found in the June magazines for sale by the Independent Company:

Frank Leslie's popular Monthly contains articles on "John Brown and his men before and after the raid on Harper's Ferry, October 16, 17 and 18, 1859," "Up and down the famous Saguenay," by Ruthven.

Lippincott's magazine: "A Dream of Conquest," by Lloyd Bryce, a complete copyrighted novel.

Belford's magazine: "A Vagabond's Honor," by Ernest Delancy Pierson.

Harper's magazine: "Our Artist in Europe," by Henry James; "Tether Miss Maudy," a story by Nannie Mayo Fitzhugh.

North American Review: "Wealth," by Andrew Carnegie; "What is the Destiny of Canada?" by Erasmus Wiman; "Religious Value of Enthusiasm," by William Booth, general of the Salvation Army.

The Forum: "Corrupt Political Method," by Senator George T. Edmunds; "What is the Missionary Doing?" by Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger; "Preventable Causes of Poverty," by Dr. Henry D. Chapin.

Popular Science Monthly: "Agnosticism, a Rejoinder," by Prof. F. R. S.; "Is Christian Science a Craze," by Joshua F. Bailey; "Cowardly Agnosticism," a word with Prof. Huxley, by W. H. Mallock.

Look at these bargains we are offering: Ladies' glove top button shoes \$1.00 per pair.

Ladies' grain button shoes \$1.00 per pair.

Ladies' cloth slippers 25c per pair and up.

Ladies' velvet slippers 50c per pair.

Ladies' kid button shoes \$1.00 per pair.

Our store is full of bargains. Call, and you will be convinced. We advertise nothing but what we can show you. J. D. Frank & Co., No. 6 East Main street.

Men's stitch down double Brogans only \$1.00 per pair at J. D. Frank & Co's.

Dr. R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery of the United States Medical College, editor of the "Medical Tribune," author of "Gunn's New Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," says: "Belonging as I do to a branch of the profession which believes that no school of medicine knows all the truth regarding disease, and being independent enough to use any remedy that will help my patients without reference to the source from which it comes, I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure."

We have the best \$2.00 men's calf boots in the country. Call and see them at J. D. Frank & Co's.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Stocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

Men's laced Brogans 75c per pair, a good shoe for the money, at J. D. Frank & Co's.

Austin Flint, M. D., late professor of the principles of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, says of Bright's Disease: "Pain in the loins is rarely a prominent symptom, and is often wanting. This statement also applies to tenderness on pressure over kidneys." It is not safe, therefore, to argue that you have not kidney disease because you have no local symptoms of it. Your only safe plan is to use Warner's Safe Cure as soon as the most remote symptoms appear.

Ladies' kid and grain Oxford ties only 75c at J. D. Frank & Co's.

TEACHERS APPOINTED

At the Meeting of the Board of Education.

The meeting of the board of education last night, was almost wholly confined to the election of teachers to serve next year. The following is the list: Superintendent—E. A. Jones. High School—W. R. Maloune. Harriet Robinson.

North street building—A grammar T. H. Smith; B grammar, Lillian Uman; C grammar, A. B. Oberlin; A secondary, Sallie Brannon; A and B secondary—vacant; B secondary and B primary, Mrs. S. B. Haggood; A primary, Frank Stokley, B primary, Olive Elsass; C primary, Clara Harsh;

East street building—B secondary and A primary, Ida J. Reilly; B and C primary, Arletta Yost.

Tremont street building—A grammar and principal, John Ellis; Band C grammar, Viola B. Pepper; C grammar and A secondary, Florence Laudon; A and B secondary, Dessie Grabbill; B secondary Minnie King; A primary, Alice Young; B primary, May Bowman; C primary Charlotte Smith;

West Main street building—B secondary and A primary, Estella McMillan; B and C primary, Bertha Seaman.

Cherry street building—A and B primary, Mrs. Laura Taylor; C primary, Iva Duncan;

Richville avenue building—A and B secondary, Nan E. Wiseman; primary, Amelia Stroble.

Music—L. G. Graves. German—Mary Diether.

Thus it will be seen that thirty teachers have been engaged, and one vacancy left open. Some teachers have been appointed for the new East street building not yet completed, but as there eight rooms, and only two instructors have been named, the board will have several other positions to fill. The salaries for teachers range from \$900 to \$320 per annum.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded for THE INDEPENDENT by H. A. Trump, abstractor of titles.

Massillon—James R. Dunn, adm'r to Rhone & Clark 17-100 acres first ward, \$600. Thos. Strong to Mattie Rettig No. 806, \$3,300. Daniel R. Jones to Mary Jones 91-100 acres third ward, \$700. Maria S. Weirich to Jacob D. Wetter No. 62 and pt No. 61, \$9,000.

Five Canton transfers amounting in aggregate to \$13,227.

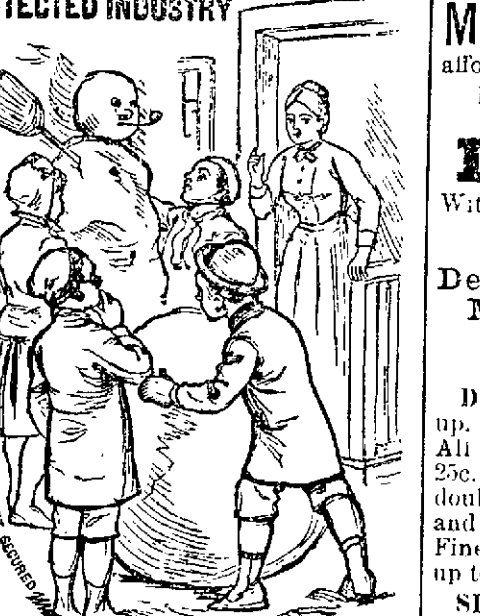
Alliance—Adam Koch's adm'r to C. L. arine Loftis pt lot No 62 E. Teeter's addition, \$3,000.

County—John Snyder to Gideon Harper 116 acres Canton township, \$1,698. Levi Sipes to Madison Dewees 1 acre Canton township, \$500. Wm. Oldfield's adm'r to Clara Oldfield, 1 acre Canton township, \$635. Clara Oldfield to Thos. David 1 acre Canton township, \$1,000. Caroline Moore to John Gorman 5.36 acres Plain township, \$900. C. and Christena Stahl to John A. Stahl 11 acres Bethlehem township, \$550. John A. Stahl to C. and Christena Stahl 149 acres Bethlehem township, \$3,750. C. and Christena Stahl to John A. Stahl 40 acres Sugar Creek township, \$2,000. C. and Christena Stahl to John A. Stahl 74.71 acres Sugar Creek township, \$3,540. Guy. and M. Hicks to Daniel Bose 1 acre Sugar Creek township, \$550. Frank Ratnat et al to Jos. Balmat 40 acres Nimishillen township \$3,200. Jos. Balmat to Frank Balmat 40 acres Nimishillen township, \$2,400. John Snyder's heirs to Lewis Snyder 9.45 acres Ona township, \$1,000. John S. Youtz to Sarah J. Birkley pt No. 101 Ona township, \$750. Daniel C. Snyder to H. and Alice M. Taylor 100 acres Washington township, \$7,800. Francis M. Mutchler to Preston Rhodes 21.13 acres Washington township, \$950.

If your child is fretful, it doubtless has worms; give Kinkel's Worm Expellers. Z. T. Batzley.

Ladies' congress gaiters 50c per pair and up at J. D. Frank & Co's.

PROTECTED INDUSTRY



Mother—Come in out of the snow. You'll get your feet cold from wet feet.

Children—Mother, our shoes can't get wet; you forget that we have

Wolf's ACME Blacking

on them, and water can't go through.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

NO DUST OR DIRT. NO BLACK ENAMEL GLOVES. NO SMOKE OR SWELL.

ENAMELINE AN IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE POLISH

NEVER BURNS OR STAINS. NO BRUSH REQUIRED.

A PASTE IN TIN BOX. GET SAMPLE FREE FROM YOUR LOCAL DEALER.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend Section 2 of Article XII of the Constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the raising of revenue for the support of the state and local governments, but taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Burial grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public character, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation, and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

Section 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment" and, and are opposed to such amendment they have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No." Section 3. The electors shall cast their ballots on the first day of January, 1890.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President of the Senate.

Adopted April 1, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Daniel J. Rice, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the amendment proposed by the General Assembly of Ohio, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original book kept in this office.

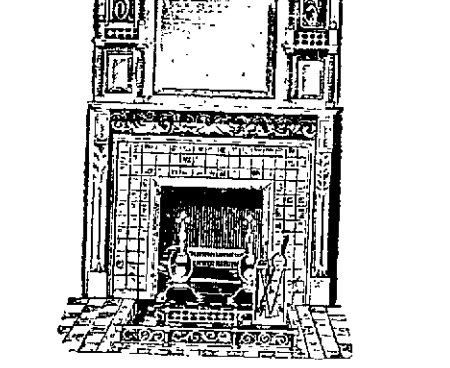
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office.

Attest: April 1, 1889.

DANIEL J. RICE, Secretary of State.

PITTSBURG TILING COMPANY

100 KETTERBANK & WADDELL.



Workers in Tiles

and designers of Artists' Free Places. Special designs applied. Correspondence solicited.

No. 213 Wood Street, PITTSBURG, PA.

B. & B.

A PERFECT MEDIUM.

OUR

Mail Order Department

affords our-out of town patrons every possible advantage of a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS.

With the prices only obtainable by means of the large business we handle.

Deal With Us Through Our Mail Order Department And We Will Save You Money.

DRESS GOODS—All prices from 4c up. Side-band Dress Goods at 10c. All wool double width dress goods, from 25c up. Special bargains fine all wool double width dress goods, at 35c (50c and 60c goods at 50c). 100 pieces at 30c. Fine quality dress goods, 50c, and 60c up to finest.

SILKS—The greatest stock of silks ever shown and at incomparable prices. Fine double-width Silks, 50c; fine surah stripes, and slacks, 50c; fine gros grains, all colors, 60c (worth \$1.10). Indias, 30c up. Special bargains in 65c Indias worth \$1.25.

CASHMERE—Finest Fine and lowest prices in cream, colored and black cashmires.

MOHAIRS—New. Our own importations. Fine 27-inch Mohair mixtures, browns, greys and blues, at 25c. Dollar Mohairs, 34 inches wide, at 55c. 30c Indias 15c.

Fine Scotch Zephyrs at 15 and 20c. Finest Scotch Zephyrs at 30c.

Lace curtains can be bought through the mails—50c up. See our Catalogue for a few patterns. Name the price and we can please you.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

There will be a band concert Friday night if the weather is pleasant.

Mrs. Jones Lutz is in a precarious condition, nervous prostration being the trouble.

The residence of Dr. F. B. Williamson has been connected with the telephone exchange. Call, 72.

The amount of the collection at the First M. E. Church Sunday night, for the relief of Johnstown, was \$35.75.

E. R. Speaker, of Beach City, will be a candidate for representative before the Democratic county convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Nahum S. Russell left Friday for Indianapolis. Mr. Russell's business interests in Indiana are very extensive.

The Knights of St. John will hold a convention at Washington, D. C., beginning June 27. S. Hamel, of this city, will go as a delegate.

Mrs. Jehiel Clark has been called to Wooster to attend the bedside of her son John, who is going to college there and who is quite ill.

Joe Bergold is employed in the city engineer's department in Kansas City. His Massillon friends will be glad to learn of his prosperity.

Mayor Frantz this afternoon married Thomas Beaumont and Mary Aston, of Youngstown Hill. The groom is better known as "Tommy Dodd."

Clothing for Johnstown will be shipped on every Ft. Wayne train. Parcels left at Ricks' dry goods store will be properly boxed and acknowledged.

George Kettering left Monday morning for Johnstown, Pa., where his sad errand is to discover whether his wife's brothers are among the living or dead.

A message received from J. L. Green at Johnstown brought the gratifying intelligence to Mrs. Green that all her relatives had escaped personal injury from the ravages of the water.

Invitations have come to many in this city to be present at the commencement exercises of the Case School of Applied Science, on Wednesday evening, June 12, at Case Hall, Cleveland.

Martin Pfug, of this city, and J. J. Simons, of McDonaldsville, left Monday morning for New York, from whence, as stated some weeks ago, they will sail for Europe to be gone several months.

Gertrude F. Campbell, of Canton, formerly a teacher in the Alliance public schools, has sued this city for \$5,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk. —Alliance Leader.

William Patterson, a worthy coal miner of Chapman, this county, has fallen heir to \$20,000 through the death of a wealthy relative in Australia. The historical question may now be considered as settled. —Alliance Review.

Mr. William Yost received a dispatch from Crestline stating that the husband and four children of his niece, who lived at Johnstown, formerly of Crestline, were among the missing. The mother and blind daughter were saved in some way.

A lodge of the Order of Solon was successfully instituted Friday by B. F. Beatty, of Pittsburgh. W. J. Oberlin was chosen president, and J. T. Martin secretary. Another meeting will be held next Friday, when the remaining officers will be elected.

C. A. Krider is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for sheriff, and while his success is now uncertain, it is entirely desired. Mr. Krider was jangled out of the nomination at the somewhat notorious county convention, and now hopes for better luck.

Fortunatus Smith, of West Brookfield, broke both bones of his left leg between the knee and ankle, Wednesday while wrestling Dr. Gardner was at Canton at the time, but being telephoned got behind his fast horse and drove eleven miles to the patient in forty-five minutes.

In a civil action before Justice Rogers Tuesday between W. and C. Gallatin against C. J. Fortna for damages incurred by a breach of contract, a verdict in favor of the defendant was rendered by the jury, the plaintiffs to pay the costs. Fortna was accused of cutting lumber not included in a contract.

Henry Camp, a temperance orator who has held forth in this city at different times, has been deserted by his wife, who alleges that his habits have been so vicious as to make it impossible for her to remain. Brother Camp admits that he purchased "two bottles of beer for the girl, who has consumption," but denies having touched the foaming glass himself.

Miss Rodsley, who is a guest of Canton friends and who is known to many Massillon young people, was until a year ago a resident of Johnstown, Pa., where her brother and all her friends still lived up to Friday. She has word that her brother is safe, but that her acquaintances, without exception, are numbered with the lost.

The Rev. D. C. Blood, a former pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, died Tuesday at Collamer, one of Cleveland's suburbs, at the advanced age of 86 years, to that effect having been received by Mr. C. F. Ricks. Mr. Blood officiated for many years, and retired from

the ministry after resigning his pastorate on account of the loss of hearing. He had no family.

Col. G. W. Gyger, of this city, says in reference to the proposed local company, O. N. G. that, while he strongly favors immediate organization, the boys will have to wait for formal enrollment until some one of the companies now forming the eighth regiment are mustered out for inefficiency or other cause. There is just now no vacancy—Alliance Review.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that THE INDEPENDENT relief fund represents a small part of the grand total of Massillon's cash subscription. It is hereby requested that all churches, societies or clubs raising money and forwarding it through different channels, report the amount of the same at this office, so that when all is done, the total contribution may be made known.

Here is a new idea, from the Carroll Chronicle: "The adoption of electricity for a motive power in the cities is demoralizing the horse market in city and country; common stock can be bought for from \$50 to \$80, though good steppers are hard to get at good prices. Fancy horses around Carrollton are quoted from \$140 to \$225, but dealers say they can be bought cheaper in western markets."

It is a pleasure to announce that the Central Union Telephone Company has favorably considered the petition of its Massillon patrons, who asked that some financial recognition be given to the family of its late local manager, J. E. Starn, for his great fidelity, resulting in his untimely death. Mr. Starn worked only a few days in April before his death, and the company has presented a check for the amount of salary he would have drawn for April, May and June.

Speaking of the Johnstown disaster last evening Landlord Vincentsaid: "I never fully realized the gravity of the affliction which has been visited upon the people of that city and section until to-day, when it was almost brought home to me. Two years ago my next door neighbor at Alliance was Mr. Watkins, whose family consisted of his wife and four children—three bright boys and a girl—and nicer people never lived. They moved to Johnstown, and to-day I learned that all had been drowned except the head of the family."

At the meeting of the Republican central committee Saturday, delegates to the senatorial convention were apportioned on a basis of one to every one hundred votes for Harrison. This gives this city eleven votes, and the township two. The time and place of voting will be decided by the different county committees. Delegates to the state convention will be selected at a mass convention to be held in Canton, June 15, at 11 a. m. Perry township will be allowed three delegates. The primary election will be held the last Saturday in July.

Mr. Julius Roup is spending a brief vacation in the city prison. Mr. Roup had only just returned from a like sojourn in the Charles street resort, where he was so well pleased that he made immediate arrangements for returning, by getting drunk and playfully tapping Mr. John Heiman's nose. Mr. Roup made his plans for accommodation with his honor, Mayor Frantz, last Friday. The menu will consist of bread and water for the first five days, and ham and eggs for the second. Mr. Heiman pays one dollar and costs, \$4.00 in all, for allowing Mr. Roup to batter his nose and otherwise being disorderly.

It is a waste of money to advertise an important business in a week, silly and vicious paper, for the sort of readers to whom it appeals do not support such a trade, and, having no respect for the paper, they naturally distrust the advertisement in it. The advertiser punishes himself in bad company and suffers accordingly. —N. Y. Sun

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Ruth Young, of Hastings, Mich., has again taken up her residence in this city.

Miss Clara McFarland, of Wooster, is visiting Miss Hal Miller, South Erie street.

Mrs. Tony Auer, of Middletown, O., is visiting Mrs. Frederick Sibila, South Mill street.

Dr. A. A. Haddock has welcomed a little daughter to his pleasant East Main Street home.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Worley, of Akron, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jacob Kline, West Main street.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp is in Medina, attending a meeting of the central convocation of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mrs. Chas. C. Cook gave a delightful pink tea party to a large number of her friends at her handsome residence in Canton, Tuesday.

The Misses Millhof, Overton and Huber, accompanied by Messrs. Frank Hees, Daniel Gardner and Harry Rider, attended the meeting of the Brethren in Christ at Dr. Groff's barn Sunday morning.

Mr. Ben Hurxthal has joined Mrs. Hurxthal, at his mother's home in this city. He has just returned from a tour in the West, and will probably leave Mansfield, to reside in one of the newer cities he has visited.

MEMORIAL DAY

WITH ITS USUAL RAIN AND WIND

Passes off as Pleasantly as Possible—Gen. Leggett Delivers a Lengthy Address in the Opera House.

Though the rains descended and the winds blew, Memorial day came and went, and the masses of bloom that cover every soldier's grave tell that no weather could be so unkind as to prevent a kindly remembrance of the dead that wore the blue.

It was fully 4 o'clock before the wet and weary veterans turned up at Bucher's opera house, where long before a steaming mass of humanity had gathered to hear the orator of the day.

As the years flew by, Gen. Leggett said, the public were taking the observance of memorial day out of the hands of the veterans to whom it was first confined, and more and more it was becoming a national holiday.

Ours was the greatest war of modern times, and grandest in its results. In his opinion it was the last struggle between civilized people, for men were rapidly learning that more could be accomplished by reason than by blood. If we had a congress of states to settle local questions, why not a congress of nations, to settle world-wide disputes?

Had we possessed, in 1861, the implements of war now in use, the conflict would not have lasted four months. Then, if we could send a shell a mile and a quarter loaded with powder and lead, and kill thirty or forty, we did well. Now, to such perfection had guns been brought, that we could send a shell a distance of seven miles, so loaded with dynamite as to destroy whole blocks and whole cities. Fleets of war vessels could anchor at a safe distance in New York bay, and with their immense guns and awful projectiles demolish the city.

The risks of war with such frightful weapons were too great, and wise men hesitated before involving their fellow countrymen in such destructive conflicts. Should there ever again be some gigantic quarrel between nations, it would be conducted by strategy. It would be a fight between brains to secure positions. Put a modern army behind breast-works, and it would defend itself against the world. We could not afford to go to war.

Yet with all the horrors of war, there never was one, that in its results did not pay for the loss of life and limb. Our civilization was advanced two hundred years by the war of the rebellion. In schools, colleges, and pulpits we were afraid to condemn slavery, and a sort of moral numbness was overtaking the whole union. By the rebellion a spirit of justice arose, and crushed out the one disfiguring element in our institutions.

It was a vigorous and interesting address, and was heard with the closest attention. After its delivery the children again sang, and General Leggett, who was much pleased with their music and bright faces, gave them a pleasant little talk that was inaudible to the audience. The Rev. O. W. Schettler pronounced the benediction, and the throng of people started out in the rain.

Mr. Limbach on the Warpath.

Among the number of boys who were unimpaired in the first principles of propriety who attended the Memorial day services in the opera house was Charles Limbach, aged about 14. Being requested by Post Commander John Ellis to be silent, he refused and after repeated and unavailing efforts to get him to behave, he was quietly removed from the building. The circumstance so aroused the ire of the boy's father Street Commissioner Limbach, that he charged Mr. Ellis with assault and battery, and the latter was arrested Tuesday. The hearing will take place later, when young Mr. Limbach will doubtless receive an instructive lesson in etiquette.

A New Industry.

M. T. Christopher, late of Apollo, Pa., is in the city and has leased the old Snyder Bros. factory on North Mill street, where he will establish extensive nickel, silver and gold plating works, which will be partly in operation by Tuesday. Many of the manufacturers here require a good deal of nickel plating and make an opening for that sort of an establishment. The proprietor also expects to do general job plating and re-plating.

Influenza Among the Horses.

Influenza has prevailed of late quite extensively, in this locality and the veterinarians, harvest of April and May has been a very busy one. The greatest interest manifested in stock, especially horses, has led the owners to investigate diseases affecting animals, hence the timely attendance, a more humane treatment and a much less death loss than in former years. Veterinary Grove, 61 Plum street, reports 208 animals perscribed for and treated during April and May, with a death loss of only one horse and three foals. There has been a good deal of trouble with young foals, a rheumatic disorder of the joints with very acute pains and swelling, in some cases terminating in suppuration of the joints and death. Success in the treatment of animals depends upon timely attendance and the judicious use of drugs, perscribed as aids to nature in her efforts to cure disease. The old style treatment to animals, physic and over doses of poisonous drugs, has been discarded by all veterinarians. This is a great benefit to owners and humanity to our animals.

Bargains in ladies' shoes; bargains in men's shoes; bargains in boys' shoes; bargains in children's shoes; bargains in babies' shoes; bargains in slippers, at J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

IN THIS CITY.

How the News Was Received and What Was Done in the Way of Relief for the Sufferers.

THE INDEPENDENT started a subscription list on Saturday evening, and has accepted cash and other contributions since then as the quickest method of getting the good work commenced, and it rejoices with everybody that every church, every society, and every individual, almost, now are at work to do what can be done to alleviate the misery of the Johnstown sufferers. The response to THE INDEPENDENT's appeal was immediate and generous, and as the office of publication is central and always open, money will be received and forwarded until further notice. The Adams Express Company has received \$122.95 which was shipped Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and which will be spent without distinction where it will do most good. It may be some satisfaction to the people of Massillon to know that while in other cities meetings were called as early as Saturday evening, Youngstown was the only other city in this vicinity except Pittsburgh, to begin the actual raising of money.

In every church in the city Sunday, reference was made to the great calamity. The Presbyterian church came nobly to the front with a handsome addition to THE INDEPENDENT's fund and so did the Christian church and Salvation Army. Their money is now doing good work. The Rev. Mr. Kemp urged his congregation to respond at once to the call of this paper and many have done so. The Methodist church made a large collection; at St. Mary's a large purse was quickly made up and at the U. B. and Lutheran churches soliciting committees were appointed—really it is impossible to tell all that is being done when everybody is striving to do more than his share. The mayor called a public meeting, the result of which is given below.

The Public Meeting.

There is no foolishness about the work being done for the Johnstown people. The meeting Monday night was called to order by the mayor, there being few present, but all in earnest. Joseph Coleman was made president, and L. A. Koons secretary.

It was then determined to appoint committees to canvass each ward. These were named as follows:

Ward one—E. B. Upham, F. K. Froese and W. K. L. Warwick; ward two—H. F. Oehler, W. C. Russell and El Hering; ward three—S. C. Bowman, W. T. Ricks and L. A. Koons; ward four—J. K. Russell, C. B. Allman and George Snyder. Sub-committees of ladies were also appointed as follows: Ward one—Mrs. C. Russell, Mrs. C. F. Porter, Mrs. C. Siebold; ward two—Miss Dunn, Mrs. Chas. Higginbotham, Mrs. Julia Moore; ward three—Mrs. Wm. Yost, Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, Mrs. E. J. Hamill, Mrs. J. F. Pockock, Mrs. J. H. Ogden; ward four—Miss George Castleman, Miss Sarah Corns, Mrs. W. J. Oberlin.

These committees met at different places on Tuesday, divided the territory in their own manner, and the city is being scoured now for clothing and money. It was decided by the meeting to make Ricks' and the Independent Company's stores the respective depositories for clothing and money. All articles left at the first place will be immediately packed for shipment and sent by the first train. Money will be sent THE INDEPENDENT every day, oftener if the donations are large enough.

CLERK.—The total amount collected by the different committees up to Thursday morning has reached the handsome sum of \$1,135.21, besides clothing by the wholesale, all of which is being forwarded to the proper authorities.

Doctors to the Scene.

It was found that physicians were needed at Johnstown Monday evening, and as Drs. Garrigue and Williamson had unselfishly offered their time and skill, they were ordered to the scene, their expenses being paid by one business man. The two doctors vibrated between the different drug stores before going, and left with great valies full of the medicines and other articles the need of which was anticipated. They left on the 10 o'clock train, and are expected to write some interesting experiences for this paper. Mr. G. F. Paul left for Johnstown on the same train.

Thirty Years Ago

The spring of 1859 gave tokens of an early and bountiful harvest. In April, buds were swelling, and the humming of bees was heard among the maples. June 1st opened upon as fair a prospect as could gladden the eye; wheat in blossom stood rank in the fields, corn, dark green and high, orchards and gardens were at their best. But rains with northerly winds came; the morning of the fourth opened with a north-west wind driving cold gray clouds before it; fires and overcoats became necessary; by the middle of the afternoon the clouds rolled away, and a deep blue sky and a sparkling sunshine were upon us. On the morning of the fifth, thirty years ago, day dawned upon a scene of desolation, fields, orchards, and gardens were covered with a heavy white killing frost.

That Tired Feeling

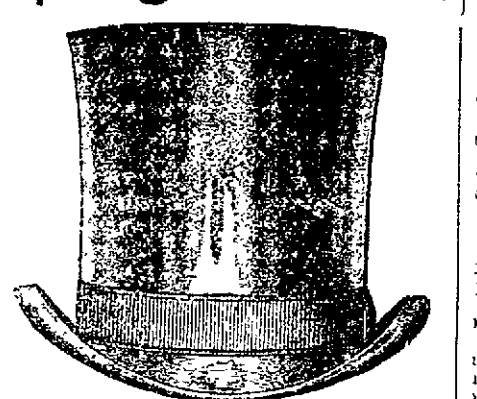
Afflicts nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities of the blood. Try it this season.

Business at the Postoffice
The following shows the business of the Massillon post office for the month of May: Delivered—Registered letters, 37; letters, 18,043; postal cards, 3,709; news papers, etc., 21,105. Collected—Local letters, 230; mail letters 1,111; local postal cards, 170; mail postal cards, 988; new papers, etc., 151.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold so cheaply with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

Spangler & Co.,



HATTERS.
—SEE THEIR—
Mammoth Stock
—OF—
Straw Hats.

A fine hat for 35c. A fine Mackinaw for 50c. A genuine Manila for 75c. Knox and Youngman Straw Hats. Tennis Caps, Hats, Shirts and Belts. Mexican Hammocks.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the
—West Side Jewelry Store—
C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

LUMBER!
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.

Turning, Scroll Sawing and Carving.
All kinds of Job Mill Work done on Short Notice.

Good work and low prices.
CONRAD, DANGLER & BROWN,
CLAY STREET. : : MASSILLON, OHIO.

COLEMAN
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and ey-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber, Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,
DR. MORITZ SALM



FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE
Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary
WILL BE AT
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O.,
June 10.

AND RETURN ON THE SAME DATE EACH MONTH.

This eminent German specialist from Berlin positively cures all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and Lungs after a thorough examination. He has cured more cases of Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases than any living physician.

Chronic Diseases of the Eye, such as Granulated Lids, Chronic Inflammation of the Lids, of the Iris, of the Choroid, of the Retina, Chronic Ophthalmia, Spasms of the Lids, Cancer of the Lids and Lacrimal Glands, Pterygia, Chalazia, Day and Night Blindness, Punctate or Mottled Horn, Gonorrheal Ophthalmia, Red Blotches or Bion ones on the Ball, Pterygoid Ophthalmia, Opacities or Milk White Spots on the Eye, Glaucoma or Cupping of the Nerve, Amaurosis, Falling out of the Nerve, Rubeosis of Edges of Lids and Eyes, and all other diseases to which the eye or its appendages are liable, positively and permanently cured.

Ear Troubles are cured by Dr. Salm in an astonishingly quick time. He will relieve you of all roaring, buzzing and ringing noises, heaviness, itching, pain, running of the ear, will close up a hole in a drum of the ear, standing will insert Artificial Ear Drums of its own invention with astonishingly gratifying results.

Nose.—Dr. Salm has paid particular attention to diseases of the nose. He positively cures the worst cases of **CHRONIC** even if the bones have partly been eaten up; removes polyps by his new method, without pain; restores sense of smell and taste, and removes secretions of mucus and blood from the nose. **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs** are cured, and more astonishingly good results have been obtained by Dr. Salm than by any other physician in the world. He will remove your phlegm in the throat, loosen your phlegm without pain, cure a long or short Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Emphysema, Catarrh of the Lungs, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and the patients need not wait to outside any one with two lungs.

Go and see Dr. Salm at this visit. Consultation and examination FREE. Address all communications to **DR. MORITZ SALM,** Columbus, Ohio.

DISEASES OF MEN
Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, etc., cured by Dr. Salm. He will cure all diseases of the Urinary System, and all other diseases of the Male Sex, and will cure all diseases of the Female Sex, and will cure all diseases of the Child, and will cure all diseases of the Old.

